

DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIAN MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

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XI.

CECOPHORIDÆ.

Macrobathra equestris, n. sp.

♀. 18 mm. Head and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, rather obscurely lined with ochreous-whitish. Antennæ white spotted with blackish. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins mixed with ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; fuscous, towards base dark fuscous; a broad transverse yellow fascia extending from $\frac{1}{5}$ to middle, edged with a few black scales: cilia brownish. Hindwings dark grey; cilia fuscous.

Khasis, in April; one specimen. In every respect a characteristic member of this distinct genus, which is largely developed in Australia, but has not hitherto been recorded elsewhere.

Borkhausenia pseudospretella, Stt.

Newera Eliya, Ceylon; Khasis; in April, May, and September. A domestic pest.

Borkhausenia obolea, n. sp.

♀. 13h-14 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, slightly whitish-sprinkled. Palpi yellow-whitish, second joint externally suffused with dark fuscous irroration except more or less beneath and at apex. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; fuscous, faintly purplish-tinged, irrorated with dark fuscous; a small pale greyish-ochreous spot close above tornus: cilia grey, somewhat sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Nilgiris, 3,500 feet (Andrewes), N. Coorg (Newcome); in May and September; three specimens.

Anchonoma, n. g.

Head with loosely appressed scales; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ moderately fasciculate-ciliated ($1\frac{1}{2}$), basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with dense somewhat rough scales beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 2 and 4 long stalked, 3 absent, 5 closely approximated at base, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 stalked, 5-7 tolerably parallel.

Belongs to the group of *Eulechria*, but specially distinguished by the peculiar nervation of forewings.

Anchonoma xeraula, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 21-28 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous or pale greyish-ochreous, mixed with dark fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second and terminal joints variably sprinkled or suffused with dark fuscous except towards apex. Abdomen pale ochreous, sides tinged with fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique; lower margin of cell sinuate and somewhat ridged beneath towards base, especially in ♂, a space above this tending to be thinly scaled; pale greyish-ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous; a small spot of dark fuscous suffusion on base of costa; stigmata cloudy, dark fuscous, first discal somewhat elongate, plical hardly beyond it, second discal approximated, in middle of wing; a cloudy pale subterminal line, sharply indented beneath costa, edged posteriorly with dark fuscous suffusion: cilia pale greyish-ochreous, with broad somewhat interrupted antemedian shade of dark fuscous suffusion. Hindwings light grey, paler and somewhat ochreous-tinged anteriorly; cilia grey-whitish, with grey subbasal line.

Khasis, in September; also from W. China; four specimens. Superficially very like *Borkhausenia pseudospretella*, and might be overlooked accordingly, though structurally very distinct.

Nephogenes fugax, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 21-22 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax grey. Abdomen brownish-ochreous, segmental margins pale greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen extremely obliquely rounded; light grey, slightly brownish-tinged, irregularly sprinkled or irrorated with dark fuscous, sometimes forming lines on veins towards costa posteriorly; a spot of blackish irroration on base of costa; stigmata blackish, plical rather beyond first discal; a subterminal bent series of dots of black irroration close to termen and posterior part of costa: cilia light greyish, towards base sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings light grey; cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Palni Hills, 6,000 feet (Campbell); three specimens. The genus *Nephogenes* is of some extent in Australia; this is the first species recorded elsewhere, but seems normal in every way. I have however a nearly allied species (undescribed) from Celebes.

Hypercallia pyrarcha, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17-18 mm. Head yellow, a line on crown and spots on side of face and collar orange-reddish. Palpi pale yellow, second joint except towards apex ferruginous-orange sprinkled with fuscous, terminal joint with median band of orange and dark fuscous scales. Antennæ pale yellowish, suffused with grey towards apex, ciliations, in ♂ 3. Thorax yellow, irregularly streaked with orange-red. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate-oblong, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, somewhat oblique; yellow, reticulated with orange-red; basal third of costa orange-red with three oblique dark fuscous streaks; two fasciæ of dark purplish-grey suffusion, first median, dilated towards dorsum so as to reach $\frac{1}{2}$ and coalesce posteriorly with second, second

broad, terminal, united with first by bar beneath costa so as to enclose in disc an orange-red roundish patch containing a yellow spot marked with a dark fuscous dot: cilia pale yellowish, with partial interrupted grey subbasal shade, at apex and towards tornus suffused with dark purple-grey. Hindwings grey, lighter anteriorly; cilia yellow-whitish, with pale greyish subbasal shade.

Khasis, in July; two specimens.

Therapis, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ serrulate, minutely ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$), basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 4 absent, 5-7 tolerably parallel.

Apparently allied to *Sphyrelata*.

Therapis parorma, n. sp.

♂ 12-13 mm., ♀ 14-15 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax dark fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, slightly whitish-sprinkled, apex of joints whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, base of scales ochreous-whitish; a curved blackish transverse line at $\frac{1}{6}$, followed by more or less whitish-ochreous suffusion often marked or tinged with reddish-ochreous, in ♂ expanded into a broad fascia not quite reaching costa; stigmata large, blackish, sometimes edged with whitish-ochreous or yellowish, plical rather beyond first discal, usually an additional smaller spot between and above discal, in ♂ obliterated with reddish-ochreous and merged in the pale costal patch following; a blackish interrupted line rising from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, sinuate downwards and running to near apex, thence very near termen to dorsum before tornus, on costa preceded by a suffused whitish-ochreous patch, larger in ♂, and preceded in discal angulation by a smaller spot of whitish-ochreous or reddish-ochreous suffusion: cilia light fuscous, basal half sprinkled with dark fuscous or blackish. Hindwings rather dark grey: cilia grey.

Kegalle, Madulsima, Haputale, Kalutara, Matale, Ceylon (Alston, Pole Vaughan); from May to August, six specimens.

Erotis, n. g.

Head small, with appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{5}{6}$, in ♂ serrulate, simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten of short scales. Labial palpi long, recurved, widely diverging, second joint reaching base of antennæ, somewhat expanded towards apex with rather rough scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax rather swollen. Anterior tibiæ dilated with rough scales; posterior tibiæ clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 2 from about $\frac{5}{6}$, 3 from angle, 4 absent, 5 rather approximated to 3, 7 and

8 stalked, 7 to costa, 9 from near 7, 10 remote, rising from $\frac{2}{3}$ of cell, 11 from $\frac{1}{3}$. Hindwings $\frac{2}{3}$, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 absent, 5 somewhat approximated to 3, 6 and 7 tolerably parallel.

A peculiar genus, of which the position must at present be considered quite doubtful. It can be regarded as an aberrant genus of *Oecophoridae*, but it is possible that it should form a new family; the small head and swollen thorax, widely divergent palpi, and peculiar position of veins 10 and 11 of forewings are discordant characters which cause it to stand isolated.

Erotis phosphora, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-20 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ ochreous-whitish. Thorax rose-pink spotted with dark grey irroration. Abdomen dark grey, sides and apex ochreous-whitish, basal segment suffused with pink. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen strongly rounded, oblique; rose-pink, irregularly strewn throughout with small spots of dark grey irroration; a streak of dark grey suffusion along costa from before middle to $\frac{2}{3}$; somewhat larger dark grey spots in disc at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, and on dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia rose-pink, with two lines of black points, basal third barred with dark grey irroration. Hindwings grey, thinly scaled and subhyaline in disc and towards base; cilia light grey.

Matale, Kegalle, Maskeliya, Kalutara, Ceylon (Alston, Pole); in July, November, and December; four specimens.

Macrosaces, Meyr.

The generic definition may be extended in the following points: labial palpi with second joint sometimes expanded towards apex, terminal sometimes longer than second; forewings with 3 sometimes present, stalked with 2 or separate; hindwings seldom with 5 absent.

Macrosaces negatella, Walk.

(*Gelechia negatella*, Walk, Cat. XXIX, 631.)

♂ ♀. 11-16 mm. Variable in depth of colouring, but always recognisable by the transverse blackish blotch on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing. Hindwings varying from pale to dark grey.

Maskeliya, Pattipola, Ceylon (Pole, de Mowbray, Fletcher); from September to May.

Macrosaces amphiterma, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10-14 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, irrorated with grey. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint considerably expanded with scales toward apex, sprinkled with dark fuscous, with a dark fuscous subapical band, terminal joint longer than second, with two dark fuscous bands. Antennæ whitish-ochreous ringed with fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 3 absent; whitish-ochreous, variably irrorated with fuscous, with some scattered black scales; a small blackish spot at base beneath costa, with a raised blackish tuft of scales beyond this; a somewhat oblique-transverse line of raised blackish scales at $\frac{2}{3}$, edged posteriorly

with whitish-ochreous, on costa expanded into a triangular spot, in middle with a slight angular projection posteriorly; second discal stigma raised, blackish, more or less distinctly edged with whitish-ochreous or yellowish, and a similar dot beneath and rather beyond it; an indistinct cloudy waved whitish-ochreous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus, more or less edged anteriorly with dark fuscous irroration, its central third strongly curved outwards; a waved line of dark fuscous irroration running round posterior part of costa and termen: cilia whitish-ochreous mixed with fuscous and sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Maskeliya, Ceylon (Pole); in January and February, five specimens.

Macrosaces pendula, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10-13 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint moderately thickened, dark fuscous except apex, terminal joint as long as second, with dark fuscous band below middle. Antennæ whitish-ochreous ringed with fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 3 absent; whitish-ochreous more or less irrorated with fuscous and dark fuscous; a blackish subcostal tuft towards base; a rather oblique transverse gently curved blackish line at $\frac{2}{3}$, tufted beneath costa and above dorsum, edged posteriorly with whitish-ochreous, expanded into a triangular blackish spot on costa and slightly sinuate near dorsum; second discal stigma raised, blackish, and a similar dot beneath and somewhat beyond it; an indistinct line of dark fuscous irroration or suffusion from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus, acutely angulated in middle; some indistinct dots of dark fuscous suffusion on posterior part of costa and termen; cilia pale fuscous, sprinkled with ochreous-whitish points and a few dark fuscous scales. Hindwings and cilia grey or pale grey.

Khasis; in October, five specimens. Very similar to *ampliterma*, but with the lines differently formed, and readily distinguished by the different marking and structure of palpi.

Macrosaces icteropa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11-14 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi light yellowish, second joint moderately thickened, somewhat sprinkled with dark fuscous except towards apex, terminal joint as long as second, with a dark fuscous ring near base. Antennæ pale yellowish ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-yellowish sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen rather dark fuscous, anal tuft pale ochreous mixed with fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse; termen very obliquely rounded; 3 absent; light ochreous-yellowish densely irrorated with dark fuscous; a blackish subcostal tuft towards base; stigmata raised, black, plical obliquely before first discal, these two with a spot on costa and a mark on dorsum appearing to form a rather curved oblique line interrupted in disc, an additional dot beneath and rather beyond second discal; a very indistinct transverse line of darker irroration from a black dot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, acutely angulated in middle: cilia fuscous

suffused with whitish-ochreous at base, with three indistinct darker lines. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

Khasis ; in August and September, six specimens. Nearly allied to the two preceding, but the markings of the palpi are different from either ; also characterised by the yellow head, dark general colouring, and discal interruption of first transverse line.

Macrosaces lucubrata, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 9-10 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous irrorated with grey and fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint moderately thickened, irrorated with dark fuscous except at apex, with a blackish subapical ring, terminal joint as long as second, with a black band below middle. Antennæ whitish-ochreous ringed with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded ; 3 absent ; dark fuscous, base of scales whitish-ochreous ; a small blackish spot at base beneath costa, and a black scaletuft beyond it edged posteriorly with whitish-ochreous ; a nearly straight direct transverse raised black line at $\frac{2}{3}$, somewhat enlarged on costa, slightly sinuate above and below middle, strongly edged posteriorly with whitish-ochreous or yellowish ; second discal stigma raised, black, strongly edged with whitish-ochreous or yellowish, and a similar spot beneath it, their pale margins usually confluent ; a whitish-ochreous spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, whence proceeds a very indistinct whitish-ochreous angulated transverse line, preceded by some blackish irroration ; a cloudy waved line of blackish irroration along posterior part of costa and termen : cilia fuscous, sometimes mixed with dark fuscous, sprinkled with whitish-ochreous points, sometimes faintly barred with whitish-ochreous suffusion. Hindwings in ♂ grey or rather dark grey, in ♀ blackish grey ; cilia grey.

Maskeliya, Peradeniya, Matale, Ceylon (Pole, Green) ; in July, August, December, and January ; five specimens.

Macrosaces glebaria, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11-14 mm. Head ochreous-yellowish, crown irrorated with dark fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint moderately thickened, dark fuscous except apex, terminal joint as long as second, with blackish subbasal ring. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, ringed or suffused with dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-yellowish suffusedly banded with fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded ; 2 and 3 short-stalked ; dark fuscous, more or less sprinkled with whitish-ochreous ; a small black spot at base beneath costa, and one on dorsum near base ; a black subcostal tuft towards base ; stigmata moderately large, raised, black, plical slightly before first discal, these two together with costal and dorsal black spots tending to form an interrupted rather bent transverse line, second discal sometimes pale-edged, with an additional spot beneath it ; a pale ochreous-yellowish subtriangular blotch on costa about $\frac{3}{4}$, whence proceeds a very indistinct whitish-ochreous angulated

line to dorsum before tornus: cilia fuscous somewhat mixed with dark fuscous, base suffused with whitish-ochreous. Hindwings in ♂ light fuscous, in ♀ rather dark fuscous; cilia light fuscous.

N. Coorg, 3,500 feet (Newcome); in June, October, and November, four specimens.

Macrosaces hemilyca, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11-13 mm. Head and thorax rather dark fuscous, somewhat sprinkled with whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous sprinkled with blackish, second joint moderately thickened, terminal joint as long as second, with two broad blackish bands occupying nearly all of it. Antennæ whitish-ochreous more or less suffused with fuscous, and ringed with dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 3 separate or short stalked with 2; dark fuscous base of scales whitish-ochreous; a blackish subcostal tuft near base; a cloudy blackish raised rather curved direct transverse shade at $\frac{2}{3}$ edged posteriorly more or less widely with whitish-ochreous suffusion; second discal stigma raised, cloudy, blackish, with an additional less marked dot below it; a rather large spot of whitish-ochreous suffusion on costa about $\frac{2}{3}$, whence an indistinct angulated cloudy whitish-ochreous line runs to dorsum before tornus, edged anteriorly with blackish irroration: cilia fuscous mixed with darker, sometimes sprinkled with whitish-ochreous points, base whitish-ochreous. Hindwings rather dark fuscous, anterior half sometimes pale whitish-ochreous; cilia fuscous.

Palnis, 6,000 feet (Campbell); four specimens. The variation in the colour of hindwings is singular; it is not sexual, as the specimens include male and female of each form; and as the two forms agree in other respects, especially in the characteristic markings of the palpi, and are from the same locality, it is improbable that they are specifically distinct. I regard the form with the basal half of hindwings pale as being the type, and think the other form with hindwings wholly dark deserves a varietal name; I therefore name it var. *ecliptica*.

Macrosaces orphanina, n. sp.

♂ 15-16 mm. Head pale ochreous, crown irrorated with dark fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint moderately thickened, irrorated with dark fuscous except at apex, terminal joint as long as second, with dark fuscous subbasal and subapical rings. Antennæ whitish-ochreous ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, base of scales whitish-ochreous. Abdomen pale ochreous mixed with fuscous. Forewing elongate, narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 short-stalked; whitish-ochreous more or less densely irrorated with fuscous and dark fuscous, sometimes suffused with fuscous; a dark fuscous subcostal tuft towards base; a rather curved cloudy dark fuscous transverse raised line at $\frac{2}{3}$, indistinctly edged with whitish-ochreous posteriorly nearly straight from below costa to below middle; second discal stigma

blackish, raised, obscurely pale-edged, and a similar spot beneath and hardly beyond it; a faint cloudy line of darker irroration from $\frac{2}{5}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus, posteriorly faintly pale-edged, angulated in middle and indented above this: cilia fuscous, with pale base and darker subbasal shade. Hindwings and cilia grey.

♀. 15 mm. Palpi with second joint dark fuscous except apex, dark rings of terminal joint broader. Forewings with ground colour dark fuscous, markings blackish, first line posteriorly edged with whitish-ochreous. Hindwings becoming dark grey posteriorly.

Palnis, 6,000 feet (Campbell); five specimens. Immediately distinguished from *hemilyca* by the absence of the pale blotch on costa posteriorly; the distinct dilation of the forewings is also a special characteristic.

Macrosaces crocozona, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 9-10 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen dark grey. Palpi dark grey anterior edge and apex of joints yellowish. Antennæ dark grey, obscurely dotted with pale yellowish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 3 present, separate; ashy-grey irrorated with blackish; a short yellow subcostal dash towards base; three ochreous-yellow direct transverse fasciæ, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, moderately broad, usually narrowed on costa, posterior edge rather prominent in middle, second narrow, enclosing raised black second discal stigma and a similar dot beneath it, and reaching dorsum, but not costa, third narrow, running from about $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus, sometimes somewhat dilated in disc: cilia grey, sprinkled with black on basal half. Hindwings with 5 absent; grey; cilia grey.

Khasis, from July to October; five specimens. This species differs from all the rest in the absence of vein 5 of hindwings, but, though very distinct, it is at the same time so obviously allied that generic separation is not called for.

Eutorna, Meyr.

A distinct genus, hitherto represented by ten Australian and two New Zealand species, with which the following species has close affinity.

Eutorna insidiosa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 10-13 mm. Head and thorax ochreous, face whitish-ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous, scales of second joint loosely expanded above towards apex. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, dotted with dark grey. Abdomen grey, segmental margins suffused with ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa anteriorly moderately, posteriorly slightly arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen extremely obliquely rounded; deep ochreous; costal edge blackish towards base; a broad ferruginous-brown streak beneath fold from base to tornus, suffused beneath and posteriorly, edged above with some black scales and then with whitish suffusion; a triangular patch of ferruginous-brown suffusion extending on costa from $\frac{2}{5}$ to near apex and reaching half across wing, edged anteriorly by a very oblique ochreous-whitish streak preceded towards costa by some blackish irroration, and enclosing a shorter similar streak from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, second discal stigma round, black, edged with ochreous-

whitish ; some blackish scales along termen : cilia ochreous-whitish, with two suffused brown shades. Hindwings rather dark grey ; cilia grey.

Khasis, from August to October ; ten specimens.

Pseudodoxia melanema, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-13 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen dark purplish-fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded ; dark purplish-fuscous : cilia rather dark fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous ; cilia rather dark fuscous.

Khasis, in July and August ; six specimens.

Pseudodoxia placida, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-16 mm. Head and thorax light fuscous, forehead sometimes tinged with whitish-ochreous. Palpi fuscous, apex of joints more or less tinged with whitish-ochreous. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft, ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded ; light fuscous sprinkled with darker, sometimes suffused with darker along costa ; stigmata blackish, plical beneath first discal ; sometimes some indistinct dark fuscous marginal dots round apex : cilia fuscous, sprinkled with whitish points, base paler. Hindwings grey ; cilia rather light grey, base pale ochreous.

Madulsima, Ceylon (Vaughan) ; from April to June, ten specimens.

Pseudodoxia triastis, n. sp.

♂. 17-21 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint suffused with dark fuscous except apex, terminal joint sometimes with some dark fuscous scales towards base. Antennæ whitish-ochreous tinged with fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous suffused anteriorly with fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded ; whitish-ochreous, sometimes tinged with fuscous, more or less irregularly and suffusedly irrorated with fuscous and dark fuscous ; stigmata rather large, blackish-fuscous, plical beneath first discal ; some more or less marked large cloudy blackish-fuscous dots round posterior part of costa and upper part of termen : cilia whitish-ochreous more or less suffused with light fuscous. Hindwings grey ; cilia whitish-ochreous more or less suffused with grey.

♀. Head and thorax usually suffused with fuscous. Palpi with terminal joint more or less irrorated with dark fuscous except towards apex. Forewings usually almost wholly suffused with light fuscous and irrorated with dark fuscous ; markings as in ♂. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Madulsima, Maskeliya, Patipola, Ceylon (Vaughan, Pole, Alston) ; from December to June ; twenty-five specimens. There is considerable variability in the development of the dark suffusion, and the sexes are normally dissimilar, the ♀ being so much darker, but the darkest ♂ is hardly distinguishable from the lightest ♀. Nearly all my examples are from Madulsima, where Mr. Vaughan takes the species in plenty. *P. placida*, which occurs with it, is smaller, and can always be distinguished by the pointed forewings.

Pseudodoxia pinarodes, n. sp.

♂. 14-16 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous or pale greyish-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, terminal joint ochreous-whitish towards apex. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, more or less suffused with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous sprinkled with fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; pale greyish-ochreous, sprinkled with fuscous and dark fuscous, especially towards costa and posteriorly; stigmata large, blackish, plical beneath first discal; sometimes some cloudy dark fuscous dots round posterior part of costa and upper part of termen: cilia pale greyish-ochreous, sometimes mixed with fuscous. Hindwings varying from pale fuscous to grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous, sometimes with suffused fuscous subbasal shade.

Maskeliya, Ceylon (Pole); in January, ten specimens. Smaller than *P. triastis*, with the forewings shorter and broader, and costa somewhat more arched.

Pseudodoxia cryptias, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-16 mm. Head and thorax grey. Palpi whitish-ochreous suffusedly irrorated with dark grey except at apex of joints. Antennæ dark grey. Abdomen dark grey, sides of anal segment suffused with ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; grey, irrorated with dark grey; second discal stigma sometimes perceptible, dark grey: cilia grey, sometimes mixed with darker, sprinkled with pale points. Hindwings and cilia in ♂ grey, in ♀ dark grey.

Madulsima, Ceylon (Vaughan, Green); in May and June, five specimens.

Pseudodoxia agoræa, n. sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint blackish-grey except apex. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous becoming grey towards base. Thorax grey suffused with blackish anteriorly. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, very narrow, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; grey, sometimes slightly whitish-sprinkled, or posteriorly sprinkled with fuscous; base of costa suffused with blackish; stigmata rather large, black, plical rather before first discal; sometimes some cloudy blackish marginal dots round apex: cilia pale grey, sprinkled with darker and whitish points. Hindwings grey, rather thinly scaled in disc and towards base; cilia pale grey.

Maskeliya, Ceylon (Pole); in February, two specimens. Allied to *sepositella*, but distinguished by the small size and very narrow forewings.

Pseudodoxia pierophæa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17-21 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous, irrorated with whitish. Palpi whitish, suffusedly irrorated with dark fuscous except towards apex of joints. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous irrorated with grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; fuscous, more or less irregularly sprinkled with

darker, sometimes finely irrorated with whitish; stigmata large, dark fuscous, plical rather before first discal; some cloudy dark fuscous marginal dots round apex: cilia pale fuscous, more or less mixed with darker, and irrorated with pale points. Hindwings grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous, with faint fuscous subbasal shade.

Hakgala, Ceylon (Green); in March and April, three specimens. Larva feeding in a portable case on lichens growing on trunks and rocks (Green); case 27-31 mm. long, formed of silk covered with fragments of lichen, acutely tapering posteriorly, anterior half covered by an ovate hood, 10-12 mm. broad, extending as a ragged edge to below middle. The hood in this species is larger and more extensive than in *sepositella*, in which it does not reach middle of case, and much more so than in *limulus* and *cretata*, in which the hood bears only a small proportion to the length of the long slender acute posterior portion.

Pseudodoxia sepositella, Walk.

I was in error in referring *limulus* Durr. to this species as a synonym; the two names indicate two very closely allied but distinct species; my previous note referred to the true *limulus*. *P. sepositella* is larger (18-21 mm.), grey or dark grey, without dark irroration but often somewhat whitish-sprinkled, with a black spot beneath costa near base, stigmata large, black, plical rather before first discal, with faint pale nearly straight subterminal line indented in middle, and black marginal dots; head pale ochreous-yellowish, thorax grey suffused with blackish anteriorly.

Maskeliya, Ceylon (Pole); in January, February, and July, seven specimens. Larva feeding like *limulus*; case intermediate in character between those of *limulus* and *picrophæa*.

Pseudodoxia ichneæa, n. sp.

♀. 16-17 mm. Head and thorax pale greyish-ochreous with some scattered dark fuscous scales. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint irrorated with dark fuscous except base and apex. Antennæ pale greyish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, anal segment ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; light fuscous sprinkled with dark fuscous; stigmata moderate, blackish-fuscous, plical obliquely before first discal; a series of large cloudy blackish-fuscous dots round termen and posterior part of costa: cilia fuscous irrorated with pale greyish-ochreous. Hindwings dark grey; cilia light greyish-ochreous.

Paradeniya, Ceylon (Green); in February, two specimens. Larva feeding in the same way as the two preceding species (Green); case generally similar to that of *picrophæa* but smaller (length 20-23 mm., breadth of hood 8-9 mm.), hood extended as a diminishing wing to well below middle of case.

Psaltica, Meyr.

The generic characters, originally drawn from a single specimen, require to be amended in the following particulars: Antennæ in ♂ 1, in ♀ shorter; forewings with 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle. The genus is structurally near

Pseudodoxia, from which it is distinguished by vein 7 of forewings running to termen.

Psaltica monochorda, Meyr.

♂ ♀. 12-16 mm. Head light yellowish, sometimes tinged with brownish. Palpi pale yellowish, second joint varying from brownish to dark fuscous. Forewings with anterior half brown or dark brown, white median line variable, nearly straight or rather curved, often followed by a fascia of pale yellowish suffusion, discal black dot usually on posterior edge of this fascia, but sometimes within it if broad, apical area beyond this more or less suffused with brown. Hindwings varying from pale to dark grey.

Maskeliya, Madulsima, Peradeniya, Ceylon (Pole); from August to May, sixteen specimens. A variable species; the above notes are supplementary to the original description.

Psaltica toxophanes, n. sp.

♂. 13 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax fuscous, crown suffused with ochreous-yellowish. Palpi dark fuscous, terminal joint whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; glossy ochreous-fuscous, with a faint purplish tinge; an incurved pale ochreous-yellowish fascia at $\frac{2}{3}$, anterior edge sharply defined, posterior suffused: cilia fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia pale fuscous tinged with yellowish.

Khasis; in July, one specimen. Much blunter-winged than the preceding, without white line or black dot.

Psaltica xanthochra, n. sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax yellow-ochreous. Antennæ greyish. Abdomen grey, anal tuft ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; glossy ochreous-brown, with a faint lilac tinge; a straight whitish line crossing wing at $\frac{2}{3}$, carrying the small black second discal stigma on its posterior edge, followed by a fascia of deep yellow suffusion, becoming much broader towards costa, apical area beyond this tinged with deep yellow: cilia ochreous-yellow. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia light grey tinged with yellowish.

Puttalam, Ceylon (Pole); two specimens. Distinguished from *P. monochorda* by the smaller size, deep yellow suffusion, more obtuse forewings, and black discal dot resting on white line instead of beyond it.

Eupselia, Meyr.

A genus of about fourteen Australian species, hitherto not found elsewhere. It is allied to *Psaltica*, but differs by the shorter antennæ, which are not lengthened or thickened in ♂, and coincidence of veins 7 and 8 of forewings (7 to costa, 8 absent). The following species agrees well in character with the typical Australian forms.

Eupselia isacta, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-14 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax ochreous-yellow, sides of face and shoulders ferruginous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-

yellowish tinged with grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow; base of costa ferruginous, edge sometimes dark fuscous; a dark brown transverse median fascia, anterior edge suffused into ground colour, posterior sharply limited by a white line; more or less brownish suffusion towards termen: cilia ochreous-yellow, towards tornus tinged with brownish. Hindwings fuscous or dark fuscous; cilia light greyish-ochreous, more or less tinged with fuscous.

Cuddapah, 4,000 feet (Campbell); N. Coorg, 3,500 feet (Newcome); in June, five specimens.

Leptosaces, Meyr.

This genus, founded on a New Zealand species, differs from *Cryptotechia* by the costal termination of vein 7 of forewings. Whilst maintaining it for present convenience, I think that it may, however, be ultimately merged in *Cryptotechia*.

Leptosaces phæbas, Meyr.

(*Eulechria phæbas*, Meyr. Journal, Bombay Natural History Society, XVII., 742.)

Described from females only, but having obtained both sexes commonly, I find that the species is referable here, the antennæ in ♂ being only minutely ciliated.

Khasis: from May to October.

Leptosaces anticentra, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 13-14 mm. Head and thorax deep ochreous-yellow, shoulders suffused with dark fuscous. Palpi ochreous-yellow, somewhat sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennæ pale yellowish, suffusedly ringed with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen slightly rounded, very oblique; deep ochreous-yellow, sprinkled with dark fuscous; base of costa suffused with dark fuscous; stigmata dark fuscous, plical rather beyond first discal, second discal merged in a narrow dark fuscous fascia running from a triangular costal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$ to tornus, where it unites with a dark fuscous terminal fascia, which is rather broad on costa and irregularly attenuated downwards: cilia ochreous-yellow, with dark grey patches above apex and on tornus. Hindwings grey, darker in ♀: cilia pale grey, with darker subbasal shade.

Khasis; in May, four specimens. Very like *facunda*, but larger and more strongly marked, and easily recognised by the position of the plical stigma which is obliquely beyond first discal instead of before it.

Leptosaces facunda, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 11-12 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax deep ochreous-yellow, shoulders dark fuscous. Antennæ light yellowish, ringed in ♂ with grey, in ♀ with dark fuscous except towards base. Abdomen grey, anal tuft ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; deep ochreous-yellow; a streak of

rather dark fuscous suffusion along basal third of costa ; stigmata blackish, plical rather before first discal, an additional dot beneath second discal ; a spot of rather dark fuscous suffusion on middle of costa, reaching second discal stigma ; a moderately broad rather dark fuscous terminal fascia, rather prominent in disc so as to touch second discal stigma and dot beneath it : cilia ochreous-yellow, on tornus fuscous. Hindwings grey ; cilia whitish-yellowish, tinged with grey towards base.

Khasis ; in June, four specimens.

Leptosaces matea, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15-17 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint brownish or fuscous except apex. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, dotted with fuscous except towards base. Abdomen whitish-ochreous tinged with grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded ; whitish-ochreous : cilia concolorous. Hindwings grey ; cilia ochreous-whitish tinged with grey towards base.

Cuddapah, 4,000 feet (Campbell) ; three specimens.

Periaema, Meyr.

The original diagnosis should be corrected or extended in the following particulars. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$ to nearly 1, in ♂ simple, rather thick. Labial palpi in ♂ with basal joint somewhat lengthened, second joint greatly elongate, moderately stout, smooth-scaled, pointed, terminal joint absent, in ♀ with second joint normal, long, terminal as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Forewings with 2 and 3 sometimes stalked, 7 to apex or sometimes termen.

Having now plenty of material for dissection, I find that the ♂ palpi are really two-jointed, the greatly elongate joint, which I supposed to be the terminal, being really the second, whilst the terminal is wholly absent ; when the palpus is denuded, there appears to be not even a rudiment of it. The long second joint, though somewhat pointed, is not slender, and acute like the true terminal. As further evidence that it is really the terminal joint which is absent, it may be noticed that in such species as *scrupulosa* and *metrica*, where the second joint in the ♀ bears a black subapical ring, this same ring will be found in the ♂ beneath the apex of the elongate joint, clearly indicating its homology. This curious palpus, which is unique and cannot be mistaken for that of any other *Lepidoptera*, is alike in all the nineteen described species, and forms the distinguishing mark of the genus. Besides the three species previously described, *Phæosaces torrida*, Meyr. is properly referable here.

Periaema contraria, n. sp.

♂ 15 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen pale grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded ; 7 to termen ; whitish-ochreous, anteriorly tinged with yellow-ochreous, with a few scattered

blackish specks; a small spot of fuscous suffusion on base of costa; discal stigmata moderate, black, plical absent, but an additional dot beneath second discal; several minute blackish dots on posterior part of costa and termen: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Nilgiris, 6,000 feet (Andrewes); in May, two specimens.

Periacma scrupulosa, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 16-18 mm. Head whitish-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, sprinkled with black except apex of second and base and apex of terminal joint, second joint with blackish subapical ring. Antennæ ochreous-whitish, ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-ochreous sprinkled with blackish. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, dorsally suffused with grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 to apex; pale greyish-ochreous, sprinkled with fuscous and blackish; a blackish dot on base of costa, one in middle of base, and one beyond and between these; stigmata cloudy blackish, plical rather beyond first discal; cloudy blackish costal dots on veins 8-12: cilia pale fuscous irrorated with whitish-ochreous, along costa and on basal third along termen whitish-ochreous barred with blackish. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish-ochreous with faint greyish subbasal shade.

Maskeliya, Ceylon (Pole); in January, three specimens.

Periacma metrica, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 16-19 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, shoulders blackish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, somewhat sprinkled with blackish, second joint with black subapical ring. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, sometimes tinged with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, sprinkled with grey. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 to apex; pale greyish-ochreous, sprinkled with blackish; a black dot on base of costa, one in middle of base, and one beyond and between these; stigmata black, plical slightly beyond first discal; a more or less developed longitudinal streak of blackish irroration above middle, hardly traceable anteriorly, usually distinct from above second discal stigma to beneath costa before apex, where it forms a cloudy blackish spot; a series of blackish dots round posterior half of costa and termen: cilia pale fuscous irrorated with whitish-ochreous, basal third more or less spotted with blackish, on costa with two entire blackish bars before apex. Hindwings pale grey; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Maskeliya, Ceylon (Pole); in January, April, May, August and October; ten specimens. Closely allied and very similar to the preceding species, but differs by the distinctly broader fore and hind wings, the forewings somewhat dilated posteriorly, the presence of the dark streak or at least spot beneath costa posteriorly, and the antennæ not ringed with dark fuscous.

Periacma limosa, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 14-20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax light brownish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft pale ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arch-

ed, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded ; 7 to apex ; light ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with brownish or fuscous ; stigmata large, cloudy, indistinct, fuscous, plical hardly beyond first discal ; sometimes an indistinct cloudy spot of fuscous suffusion towards apex : cilia light brownish-ochreous, sometimes with indications of fuscous spots. Hindwings grey ; cilia light grey, with two faint darker shades.

Maskeliya, Kegalle. Polgahawela, Puttalam, Trincomali, Ceylon (Pole, Alston, Green) ; in May, and from October to December, twelve specimens.

Periacma byrsodes, n. sp.

♂ 20 mm. Head pale greyish-ochreous. Palpi pale greyish-ochreous, irrorated with blackish. Antennæ and thorax pale greyish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous. Abdomen pale greyish-ochreous, irrorated with grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat sinuate, rather oblique ; 7 to apex ; fuscous sprinkled with pale ochreous and blackish ; stigmata large, cloudy, very indistinct, formed of dark fuscous irroration, plical hardly beyond first discal, from second discal a streak of rather dark fuscous suffusion runs to submedian fold before tornus ; a dark fuscous terminal line : cilia whitish-ochreous, with traces of an interrupted fuscous median shade. Hindwings grey ; cilia as in forewings.

Hakgala, Ceylon (Green) ; in May, one specimen.

Periacma pentachora, n. sp.

♂ 16-20 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous, shoulders dark fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, basal joint and base of second irrorated with dark fuscous, second joint with a dark fuscous subapical dot. Antennæ whitish-ochreous more or less suffused with fuscous, becoming dark fuscous towards base. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique ; 7 to apex ; whitish-ochreous, suffused with pale yellow-ochreous towards margins ; a moderate blackish spot on base of costa ; stigmata blackish, plical slightly beyond first discal, another dot between and above discal, and a fifth near beneath second discal ; suffused dark fuscous spots on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, towards apex, and on tornus, variable in development and sometimes in part almost obsolete : cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings whitish-ochreous tinged with grey ; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Palni Hills (Campbell) ; two specimens.

Periacma turbulenta, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 18-21 mm. Head and thorax light ochreous-yellowish, thorax anteriorly more or less widely suffused with dark fuscous. Palpi pale ochreous-yellowish, second joint sprinkled with fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, more or less suffused with fuscous. Abdomen light grey, anal tuft light ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, oblique ; 7 to apex ; light ochreous-yellowish, irregularly sprinkled with brownish ; a broad streak of darker brown irroration or suffusion along costa from base to $\frac{4}{5}$, including a dark, fuscous

patch on base of costa; stigmata dark, fuscous, plical rather beyond first discal, discal connected by a pale yellowish streak, second large; a more or less developed triangular patch of dark fuscous suffusion on tornus, extending along termen to apex, its angle touching second discal stigma: cilia light ochreous-yellowish, on costa and at apex barred with dark brown suffusion, on termen sometimes with interrupted brownish antemedian shade, Hindwings light grey, in ♂ more or less suffused with whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous, with two more or less indistinct grey shades.

Khásis; in September and October, seven specimens.

Periaema ceroplasta, n. sp.

♂ ♀ 18-24 mm. Head and thorax light ochreous-yellowish, shoulders suffused with dark fuscous. Palpi in ♂ whitish-ochreous with a few fuscous scales; in ♀ with rough expanded hairs towards apex of second joint above, light ochreous-yellowish sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous obscurely ringed with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous tinged with grey. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; 7 to termen; light ochreous-yellowish, usually with some scattered fuscous or dark fuscous scales; a broad undefined costal streak of fuscous irroration from base to middle; sometimes some fuscous suffusion towards middle of dorsum; stigmata black, plical obliquely beyond first discal, an additional dot close beneath second discal and sometimes connected with it; a patch of dark fuscous suffusion on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; a more or less developed terminal fascia of fuscous or dark fuscous suffusion, triangularly dilated beneath so as to touch dot beneath second discal stigma: cilia light ochreous-yellowish, with more or less developed subbasal series of fuscous spots, above apex and at tornus with patches of dark fuscous suffusion. Hindwings light fuscous, more or less suffused with whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous, with faint greyish subbasal shade.

Palni Hills, 6,000 feet (Campbell); four specimens.

Periaema chelonias, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-19 mm. Head and thorax deep ochreous-yellow, sides of crown and shoulders variably suffused with dark purplish-fuscous. Palpi ochreous-yellow, second joint with dark fuscous almost apical band, in ♀ with scales somewhat expanded above towards apex, terminal joint in ♀ $\frac{1}{3}$. Antennæ whitish-ochreous more or less suffused with fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen faintly sinuate, oblique, more so in ♀; deep ochreous-yellow, sometimes tinged with brownish or sprinkled with dark fuscous; markings dark purplish-fuscous; a thick streak along costa from base to beyond middle; stigmata well-marked, plical hardly beyond first discal, these two often included in a rather broad transverse fascia of dark suffusion; a variable spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ often connected with second discal stigma; a moderate terminal fascia, triangularly dilated beneath so as to touch second discal stigma; cilia ochreous-

yellow with dark fuscous patches above apex and on tornus. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey, becoming pale yellowish on upper part of termen.

Maskeliya, Peradeniya, Ceylon (Pole, Green, de Mowbray); from February to October, eleven specimens. The short terminal joint of palpi in ♀ is a special character. I have a large ♀ specimen, in which the whole forewing is suffused with rather dark fuscous, except a yellow streak on costa posteriorly, the cilia yellow as usual; it is probably a variety of this species; in colouring it recalls *melicrossa*, but is not so dark, and differs in palpi and form of wing.

Periacma melicrossa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-16 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi ochreous-yellow, second joint with dark fuscous subapical ring, in ♀ with scales somewhat expanded above towards apex. Antennæ pale yellowish, suffusedly dotted with fuscous. Thorax and abdomen dark fuscous, anal tuft in ♂ mixed with pale yellowish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique; 7 to just below apex; dark fuscous, in ♂ somewhat suffused with ochreous except towards costa and posteriorly, with a spot of yellow suffusion on costa beyond middle, stigmata perceptible, darker fuscous, in ♀ all these absent except a few yellowish scales on costa beyond middle; a deep yellow mark long costa towards apex: cilia ochreous-yellow, with a bar above apex and tornal patch blackish-grey. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey, with darker subbasal shade.

Coorg, 3,500 feet (Newcome); from May to August, five specimens.

Periacma laganopa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 16-19 mm. Head and palpi ochreous-yellow. Antennæ fuscous, beneath pale yellowish. Thorax ochreous-fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft yellow-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; 7 to termen; light yellow-brownish; stigmata dark fuscous, plical slightly beyond first discal; a suffused fuscous wedged shaped mark from tornus touching second discal: cilia brownish-yellowish, on tornus sometimes with a brown patch. Hindwings rather thinly scaled, grey; cilia greyish-yellowish.

Khásis; in June and July, three specimens.

Periacmia haliphæa, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-16 mm. Head deep ochreous-yellow. Palpi ochreous-yellow, in ♂ more or less tinged with whitish. Antennæ dark grey. Thorax lilac-fuscous. Abdomen dark grey, anal tuft ochreous-yellowish. Forewing elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique; 7 to termen; lilac-fuscous; second discal stigma sometimes obscurely darker: cilia ochreous-yellowish, towards apex and tornus suffused with brownish. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia ochreous-yellowish.

Khásis; from July to September, eleven specimens.

Periacmia isomora, n. sp.

♂. 22 mm. Head deep ochreous-yellow. Palpi ochreous-yellow, second joint with black subapical ring. Antennæ dark grey. Thorax and abdomen

dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, oblique; 7 to just below apex; dark fuscous; second discal stigma and a suffused streak connecting it with tornus very obscurely darker: cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, with darker sub-basal shade.

Khasis; in May, one specimen.

Periacma conophanta, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-16 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen dark fuscous; lower part of face and base of palpi in ♂ suffused with whitish-ochreous, tip of palpi in ♀ whitish; anal tuft mixed with whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique; 7 to apex; dark purplish-fuscous; stigmata obscurely darker, plical rather beyond first discal; a small triangular ochreous-whitish spot on costa about $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Madulsima, Peradeniya, Maturatta. Ceylon (Green, Pole); Khasis; from March to September, ten specimens.

Periacma iodesma, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17-19 mm. Head and thorax orange. Palpi orange, second joint in ♂ with dark fuscous streak anteriorly except towards base. Antennæ grey, beneath whitish-ochreous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft pale ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 7 to apex; orange; markings dark purplish-fuscous; a dot on base of costa; an irregular spot on base of dorsum; a streak along fold from near base to middle of wing, sometimes connected with preceding; a rather elongate mark above this, representing first discal stigma; a rather narrow fascia from costa beyond middle to dorsum before tornus, where it unites with a similar more irregular-edged fascia running round apex and termen cilia orange, becoming paler towards tips, beneath tornus grey. Hindwings grey; cilia pale yellowish, with indistinct grey subbasal shade.

Khasis; in May and June, twenty specimens. Closely allied to *orthiodes*, but the latter species is smaller and paler, and entirely without the dark fuscous streak on palpi of ♂. Before recognising its distinctness I sent specimens of the present species under the name of *orthiodes* to some of my correspondents, who are hereby requested to correct the error; the type of *orthiodes* is from Burma, and still unique.

Mesoithyrsa, n. g.

Head with appressed scales, side-tufts loosely spreading; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{5}{6}$, in ♂ rather stout, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint very long, densely scaled, with rough expanded hairs above towards apex, terminal joint in ♂ short, obtuse, flattened and somewhat concave internally, in ♀ $\frac{2}{3}$, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards

angle, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5—7 tolerably parallel.

In palpi and general characters intermediate between *Periacma* and *Cryptolechia*, but differing from both in 9 of forewings rising out of 7.

Mesothyrsa ceolopis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15-18 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous-yellowish, sides of crown somewhat mixed with fuscous, shoulders suffused with dark fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, in ♂ with apex of second joint and most of terminal except apex suffused with dark fuscous, in ♀ with a few dark fuscous scales. Antennæ pale yellowish. Abdomen whitish-yellowish, more or less sprinkled with grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; light ochreous-yellowish; markings purplish-grey mixed with blackish-grey, variable in development; a spot extending along basal fifth of costa; stigmata irregular, large or small, plical beneath first discal, sometimes cloudy grey fasciæ extending from both discal stigmata to dorsum, second also connected with a blackish spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; a cloudy fascia along termen, sometimes connected with both extremities of the preceding fascia: cilia light ochreous-yellow, with grey spots above apex and on tornus. Hindwings whitish-ochreous, more or less suffused with light grey on margins; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Palni Hills, 6,000 feet (Campbell); four specimens. The single ♀ example shows less grey colouring than any of the ♂♂.

Cryptolechia, Zell.

The genera *Homosaces*, *Phaosaces*, and *Prosarotra* are structurally, but apparently not naturally, separable from *Cryptolechia*, and I have therefore included all together; the same differences of neuration and palpi occur also in *Periacma*.

Cryptolechia micracma, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 12-13 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-yellow. Palpi ochreous-yellowish, second joint rough-scaled above towards apex, apex dark fuscous, terminal joint in ♂ very short, in ♀ $\frac{1}{2}$. Antennæ pale yellowish ringed with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-yellowish, in ♀ dorsally suffused with grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, more so in ♀, termen nearly straight, in ♂ rather strongly, in ♀ very oblique; 7 to apex; deep ochreous-yellow, irregularly sprinkled with dark fuscous; stigmata dark fuscous, plical nearly beneath first discal; a suffused dark fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; an irregular terminal fascia of dark fuscous suffusion or irroration, projecting beneath so as to touch second discal stigma: cilia ochreous-yellow. Hindwings in ♂ pale yellowish, in ♀ light grey; cilia pale yellowish.

Ceylon (probably low country); Khasis; in July, three specimens.

Cryptolechia vespertina, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17-20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ $\frac{3}{5}$, and thorax dark fuscous, sides of crown pale ochreous. Abdomen pale ochreous, dorsally tinged with grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen almost straight,

oblique; 7 to apex; dark purplish-fuscous, sprinkled with blackish; stigmata large, cloudy, blackish, plical rather obliquely beyond first discal, second discal transverse; sometimes a suffused whitish-ochreous spot on costa at $\frac{2}{4}$; cilia dark purplish-fuscous, with an interrupted whitish-ochreous basal line. Hindwings in ♂ whitish-ochreous more or less suffused with grey towards termen, in ♀ grey, paler towards base and suffused with whitish-ochreous along costa anteriorly; cilia whitish-ochreous with grey subbasal shade.

Khasis; in September, eight specimens.

Cryptolechia araria, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 9-11 mm. Head dark fuscous, face pale ochreous, sides of crown mixed with yellow-ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous, externally dark fuscous except towards apex of second joint. Antennæ dark fuscous, beneath pale ochreous. Thorax and abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa anteriorly slightly arched, posteriorly rather bent, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; 7 to termen; dark purplish-fuscous, sprinkled with blackish; some ochreous-yellow scales towards costa anteriorly; a more or less developed rather broad undefined median fascia of ochreous-yellow irroration, broader towards costa; some irregular scattered ochreous-yellow scales posteriorly; cilia dark fuscous, with more or less developed basal series of small ochreous-yellow spots. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Khasis; from July to October, five specimens.

Cryptolechia arvalis, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 15-17 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous-yellowish, longitudinally streaked with ferruginous suffusion. Palpi whitish-ochreous, sprinkled with ferruginous and dark fuscous, second joint with scales roughly expanded towards apex above, terminal joint with a blackish submedian ring. Antennæ pale yellowish, indistinctly dotted with fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft pale yellowish. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen slightly sinuate, oblique; 7 to termen; ferruginous more or less sprinkled with black, costa and all veins marked with suffused pale ochreous-yellowish streaks; cilia light ochreous-yellowish, on basal half and on tornus throughout barred with ferruginous suffusion sprinkled with black. Hindwings dark grey; cilia light grey, becoming whitish-ochreous round apex.

Karwar (Maxwell); Coorg, 3,500 feet (Newcome); in July and December, seven specimens.

Cryptolechia iridias, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 17-21 mm. Head golden ochreous, face and sides of crown more or less suffused with dark purple-bronzy. Palpi ochreous-yellow, second joint more or less bronzy towards base. Antennæ light ochreous, towards base suffused with dark purplish-fuscous. Thorax yellow-ochreous, suffused anteriorly with dark purplish-fuscous. Abdomen light ochreous. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen

nearly straight, rather oblique; 7 to apex; pale yellow-ochreous, more or less sprinkled with dark brownish, especially on apical third; base of costa suffused with dark fuscous; stigmata dark fuscous, plical rather obliquely beyond first discal: cilia pale yellow-ochreous. Hindwings pale shining ochreous, tinged with fuscous posteriorly; cilia pale yellow-ochreous.

Khasis, in July and August; four specimens.

Cryptolechia tyrochyta, n. sp.

♂. 19-20 mm. Head, antennæ and thorax light yellow-ochreous. Palpi ochreous-yellowish, second joint with scales roughly expanded above towards apex, irrorated or suffused with rather dark fuscous except towards apex. Abdomen grey, anal tuft ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rounded, somewhat oblique; 7 to apex; light yellow-ochreous; first discal stigma absent or represented by two or three blackish scales, second more or less well-marked, blackish; in one specimen a few dark fuscous scales on tornus: cilia light yellow-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia ochreous-yellowish.

Cuddapah, 4,000 feet (Campbell); three specimens.

Cryptolechia aganopsis, Meyr.

♂. 15-19 mm., ♀ 19-26 mm. Forewing with 7 to apex (not termen as stated); varying from pale brownish-ochreous to light brown; plical stigma in ♂ hardly beyond first discal, in ♀ obliquely beyond first discal, sometimes obsolete. Hindwings fuscous or pale fuscous.

Maskeliya, Madulsima, Kandy, Puttalam, Trincomali, Ceylon; from May to February.

Cryptolechia orthotoma, Meyr.

♂. 14-17 mm., ♀ 15-21 mm. Forewings varying from pale-ochreous to light fuscous; stigmata smaller in ♂.

Maskeliya, Peradeniya, Matale, Galle, Ceylon; from February to August, and in November

Cryptolechia dochwa; n. sp.

♂ ♀. 14-20 mm. Head, antennæ and thorax whitish-ochreous, variably tinged with grey. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint with scales roughly expanded above towards apex, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, anal tuft whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 7 to apex; pale greyish-ochreous, sometimes tinged with brownish, more or less sprinkled with dark fuscous; stigmata blackish, discal well-marked, plical obliquely beyond first discal, sometimes little marked; a terminal series of small dark fuscous dots: cilia pale greyish-ochreous, with two more or less indicated fuscous lines. Hindwings light grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous, with one or two grey shades.

Maskeliya, Madulsima, Maturatta, Hakgala, Rambukkhana, Polgahawela, Patipola, Ceylon (Green, Alston, Vaughan); in May, June, and from September to February, seventeen specimens. Smaller than *aganopsis*, and recognis-

able by the different colouring and terminal dots. This is the species erroneously identified by me as *tetraspilella*, Walk., which latter is, I believe, really a *Xyloryctid*, and probably supersedes *Odites isocentra*, Meyr., though from the difficulty of properly examining the type I cannot positively identify it at present.

Cryptolechia temperata, n. sp.

♀. 20-24 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi pale ochreous-yellowish, smooth-scaled. Antennæ pale yellowish. Thorax ochreous-yellowish, more or less suffused with light brownish. Abdomen light ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, rather oblique; 7 to apex, ochreous-yellow, towards dorsum, more or less tinged with brownish; stigmata brownish, first discal and plical minute, indistinct, plical obliquely beyond first discal, second discal larger and darker: cilia ochreous-yellow. Hindwings light grey, more or less tinged with pale ochreous; cilia pale ochreous-yellowish.

Simla; in July and August, four specimens.

Cryptolechia costæmaculella, Christ. (*Depressaria costæmaculella*, Christ. Bull. Mosc. 1882, 18, Snell. Tijd. v., Ent. xxvii, 158, pl. 8, 5.)

Sikkim; Darjeeling; in July. Described from Eastern Siberia; it is a species of distinct appearance, allied to the following, with which it entirely agrees in structure, having the palpi smooth-scaled, and vein 7 of forewings to apex; it is therefore no *Depressaria*.

Cryptolechia eoa, n. sp.

♀. 24 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish, collar tinged with grey. Palpi ochreous-whitish, smooth-scaled, basal third and a subapical ring of second joint, and apical $\frac{2}{3}$ of terminal joint blackish. Antennæ greyish, mixed with blackish towards base. Abdomen pale ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Forewings sub-oblong, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, little oblique; 2 and 3 closely approximated at base; light greyish-ochreous, almost wholly suffused with light rose-pink except in middle of disc and a narrow more whitish-ochreous terminal fascia; some irregular scattered minute dots and strigulae of blackish scales; a narrow blackish basal fascia; two or three blackish dots or marks on costa anteriorly; a small black costal spot at $\frac{2}{3}$; first discal stigma small, blackish; a moderate black fascia-form bar from costa beyond middle, extended so as to enclose in its apex second discal stigma, which is white, and with a triangular projection of grey suffusion mixed with black from middle of its posterior margin; two blackish spots on costa beyond this, united beneath costa; a series of blackish marks round apex and termen: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings light greyish-ochreous, more greyish posteriorly; three or four grey marks on upper part of termen; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Khasis; in October, one specimen. This distinct species, though structurally in all respects a true *Cryptolechia*, not improbably indicates the origin of *Depressaria* from that genus.

Depressaria, Haw.

The only species yet known to me from India are the two following, both from the Himalayan region; the other species attributed to the genus by Stainton and others are not correctly referred.

Depressaria cycclas, n. sp.

♀. 19-20 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish-ochreous, patagia dark fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint irrorated with dark fuscous, terminal joint with dark fuscous median band. Antennæ pale ochreous infuscated above, especially towards base. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, irrorated with grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 and 3 stalked; pale brownish-ochreous, with irregularly scattered small dots and strigulae of black scales; an oblique black subdorsal dash at base; costa irregularly spotted with blackish throughout, spots rather larger posteriorly; discal stigmata round, black, an additional black dot obliquely before and above first discal; an irregular dark fuscous blotch lying between and above discal stigmata, touching second but not first; a spot of dark fuscous suffusion beneath costa at $\frac{2}{4}$; a terminal series of black dots: cilia whitish-ochreous, on basal half obscurely barred with greyish. Hindwings light grey, paler towards base; three or four blackish-grey marks on upper part of termen; cilia pale grey.

Dalhousie, Kashmir; in May, two specimens. Most like the European *petasitis*.

Depressaria taciturna, n. sp.

♂ ♀. 24-25 mm. Head and thorax light brownish. Palpi brownish sprinkled with whitish, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of second joint, and basal and suprmedian bands of terminal joint dark fuscous, sometimes almost wholly suffused with dark fuscous except apex of terminal joint. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen light greyish-ochreous more or less suffusedly irrorated with fuscous and dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; 2 rather widely remote; brownish, sprinkled with darker, costal and terminal areas sprinkled with fuscous-whitish; two indistinctly indicated oblique darker streaks from costa towards base, apex of second more or less marked with dark fuscous; first discal stigma indicated by an oblique dark fuscous mark, sometimes followed by some fuscous-whitish scales, second by a fuscous-whitish dot, edged with some darker scales; these are connected by an indistinct streak of darker suffusion, extending more or less beyond second; a more or less developed sometimes interrupted similar streak along posterior half of submedian fold; a somewhat darker curved subterminal line, on which the veins are indicated by scattered dark fuscous scales; a series of cloudy dots of dark fuscous irroration round apex and termen: cilia light brownish sprinkled with darker, towards tips sprinkled with whitish. Hindwings pale fuscous, darker posteriorly; cilia pale fuscous, with darker subbasal line.

Simla; in August, three specimens. Perhaps nearest *veneficella*.

Tonica, Walk.

This generic name supersedes *Binsitta*, Walk.

Tonica niviferana, Walk.

Peradeniya, Ceylon; Karwar, Bombay, Calcutta, Sikkim. The pupa of this and the next species stands erect on its tail, and imitates the head of a small snake (Maxwell).

Tonica teratella, Walk.

(*Tonica terasella* (prav. form.), Walk., Cat. XXIX., 788.)

Karwar (Maxwell); Sikkim; in July. Also from Borneo.

Tonica zizyphi, Staint.

(*Depressaria zizyphi*, Staint, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond. (n.s.), V., 115; *D. angusta* Wals., Moore, Lep. Ceyl. III., 508, pl. 209, 5.)

Maskeliya, Kegalle, Puttalam, Ceylon; Palni Hills; in October. Stainton's type was from Calcutta; it was bred from *Zizyphus jujuba*.

Protonostoma, n. g.

Head with appressed hairs; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ serrate, minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with dense appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi short, distinct, porrected. Posterior tibiæ shortly rough-scaled above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{5}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

I consider this genus must approach very near the primitive form of the *Oecophoridae*, from which the whole of the remainder could theoretically be derived. It has also marked affinity with the *Plutellidae*, and indicates their probable origin from that family. The labial palpi, neurulation, and superficial characters are of clear *Oecophorid* type. On the other hand the maxillary palpi are distinctly of *Plutellid* type, and I have not observed any similar in the *Oecophoridae*; the shortness of the cilia of hindwings, and apparent absence of long hairs on posterior tibiæ (these last are more or less damaged, and the structure is not quite clear) are also *Plutellid* characters. Superficially the species is very similar to *Hypercallia pyrarcha* described above. If the genus is regarded as primitive, then it might have given rise through *Cryptotechia* to the *Depressariad* subfamily, and through *Hypercallia* to the *Oecophorid* subfamily. This solution would apparently satisfy all conditions of the problem known to me at present.

Protonostoma athopa, n. sp.

♂. 13-14 mm. Head ochreous-yellowish, crown dark fuscous except on sides. Labial palpi yellow, second joint mixed with orange and more or less irrorated with dark fuscous, terminal joint dark fuscous except apex. Maxillary palpi pale yellowish, apex black. Antennæ dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous with a yellow spot on each side posteriorly, patagia sometimes mixed with orange. Abdomen dark fuscous, beneath whitish-yellow. Forewings suboblong, moderately broad, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly round-

ed, little oblique ; dark fuscous ; an irregular patch of yellow reticulated with ferruginous-orange in disc anteriorly ; oblique yellow marks edged with ferruginous-orange on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$; a patch of suffused ferruginous-orange reticulation in disc beyond middle, touching second costal mark ; a submarginal series of more or less marked spots of ferruginous-orange suffusion running from second costal mark round apex and upper part of termen : cilia dark fuscous, with yellow patches above and below apex. Hindwings dark fuscous ; cilia dark fuscous, with more or less pale yellowish suffusion towards middle of termen.

Khasis ; in April and September, three specimens.

[*To be continued.*]